ADAPTABLE MANDREL FOR SPIN FORMING

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates generally to mandrels for spin forming articles. More particularly the invention relates to a single mandrel that may be adapted to a number of configurations.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Spin forming is the reshaping of a flat or hollow material using a point deformation process that uses the combined forces of rotation and pressure. Spin forming involves spinning the product on a lathe and plastically deforming the product onto a tooling mandrel that rotates with the product. By deforming the product onto the mandrel, the finished product acquires the contours of the mandrel. Thus, a flat metal sheet can be formed to a desired shape.

A single mandrel can be used to spin form many finished products; however, all the finished products possess only the shape of that individual mandrel. Thus, multiple mandrels are required to form products having different shapes and/or sizes. A mandrel can be costly and take a long time to create; therefore, it is desirable to minimize the number of mandrels required to form numerous products of dissimilar shape because of tooling costs and lead times.

Material costs and lead times are also important considerations in the selection and manufacturing of the materials for spin forming. Generally, raw materials having standard dimensions cost less and can be more quickly procured than raw materials that are uniquely dimensioned. Because many spin forming applications require flat metal sheets with unique dimensions, it is desirable to convert metal sheets of standard size to the metal sheets of unique dimensions, prior to the spin forming process, in a cost-effective manner without adversely affecting the material properties. For example, metal sheets that are of a standard size but that are smaller than the unique dimensions that are desired may be joined together to create a metal sheet with the unique dimensions.

Conventional welding techniques are typically used to join metal sheets; however, some metals, such as high strength precipitation strengthened aluminum alloys, cannot be satisfactorily joined by conventional welding techniques. Friction stir welding is one method of joining metal sheets that addresses the difficulties of

welding some aluminum alloys or other materials not easily joined by conventional welding techniques. U.S. Patent No. 5,460,317 to Thomas et al., discloses a method of friction stir welding. Two sheets of material are friction stir welded by butting the two sheets together and then running a rotating probe along the joint line. The rotating probe creates a local region of highly plasticized material, and the plasticized material is swept by the rotating probe, such that the material of the two sheets join and upon cooling create a butt joint. The friction stir welding process can join two metal sheets; however, the material properties along the joint are sufficiently different from the material properties of the other portions of the sheets of material, such that the welded sheet may not satisfy the same engineering criteria of the base material. Therefore, a friction stir welded metal sheet that is subsequently spin formed creates a finished product with different material properties along the original friction stir weld joint.

Therefore, a need exists for a spin forming mandrel that provides the ability to spin form metal sheets into multiple shapes and/or sizes. Further, a need exists to utilize metal sheets of standard dimensions, that have been joined prior to the spin forming process, in order to create a larger metal sheet with unique dimensions, but without reducing the material properties of the finished product, such as along a weld joint.

BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The invention addresses the above needs and achieves other advantages by providing an adaptable mandrel for spin forming. The adaptable mandrel includes a backing plate, upon which a first mandrel portion and a second mandrel portion are attached, such that one or more mandrel portions are removably attached. Each of the mandrel portions define a spin forming contour surface. The removably attached mandrel portion or portions may be attached to the backing plate in at least two different positions relative to the other mandrel portion. A first configuration is defined when the first and second mandrel portions abut one another, and a second configuration is defined when the first and second mandrel portions are spaced from one another to define a mandrel gap. The mandrel also includes at least one mandrel spacer that also defines a spin forming contour surface. The mandrel spacer is removably attached to the backing plate to occupy the mandrel gap while the first and

second mandrel portions are spaced from one another in the second configuration. Therefore, the mandrel is adaptable to define at least two different continuous spin forming patterns.

In one embodiment of the adaptable mandrel, the backing plate includes through-holes and the first and second mandrel portions and the mandrel spacer include at least one bolt and one dowel pin for positioning in the through-holes of the backing plate. Another embodiment includes a first mandrel portion that is a different shape than the second mandrel portion, such that the first configuration and the second configuration of the mandrel each define a non-concentric pattern. In an alternative embodiment, the first mandrel portion and second mandrel portion both define a semicircular shape, such that the first configuration and the second configuration of the mandrel each define a nominally circular pattern. A further embodiment of the invention includes a mandrel spacer with edges having a curvature similar to the curvature of the mandrel portions, while yet another embodiment includes a mandrel spacer with straight edges.

The invention also provides a spin forming apparatus in operation. The spin forming apparatus includes a mandrel and a metal sheet. The mandrel includes a backing plate, upon which a first mandrel portion and a second mandrel portion are attached, such that one or more mandrel portions are removably attached. Each of the mandrel portions define a spin forming contour surface. The removably attached mandrel portion or portions may be attached to the backing plate in at least two different positions relative to the other mandrel portion. A first configuration is defined when the first and second mandrel portions abut one another, and a second configuration is defined when the first and second mandrel portions are spaced from one another to define a mandrel gap. The mandrel also includes at least one mandrel spacer that also defines a spin forming contour surface. The mandrel spacer is removably attached to the backing plate to occupy the mandrel gap while the first and second mandrel portions are spaced from one another in the second configuration. Therefore, the mandrel is adaptable to define at least two different continuous spin forming patterns upon which the metal sheet may be operably connected to be spin formed. The metal sheet is spin formed on the mandrel to acquire the contours of the spin forming contour surface. The metal sheet may be a welded metal sheet that

includes a first metal sheet welded to a second metal sheet along a weld joint, and the welded metal sheet is operably connected to the mandrel in the second configuration.

A method of manufacturing a spin formed product is also provided by the present invention. The method includes converting the mandrel from a first configuration to a second configuration by moving a first mandrel portion relative to a second mandrel portion. The first configuration defines a continuous spin forming contour surface and the second configuration defines a spin forming contour surface with a mandrel gap between the mandrel portions. A mandrel spacer is inserted into the mandrel gap to complete a second continuous spin forming contour surface. Sheet material is then operably connected to the mandrel and spin formed to define the spin formed product.

Additional embodiments of the manufacturing method may include welding at least two metal sheets together to define the sheet metal material prior to operably connecting the sheet material to the mandrel. The manufacturing method may further include a friction stir welding process to weld the metal sheets and a trimming process to remove the friction stir weld joint and the heat affected zone of the welded sheet.

Therefore, the present invention provides the ability to spin form metal sheets into multiple shapes and/or sizes. In addition, the present invention allows the use of metal sheets of standard dimensions to spin form finished products of substantially equivalent material properties as finished products spin formed from metal sheets of unique dimensions.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE SEVERAL VIEWS OF THE DRAWINGS

Having thus described the invention in general terms, reference will now be made to the accompanying drawings, which are not necessarily drawn to scale, and wherein:

FIG. 1 is a perspective view of a mandrel for a spin forming process in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention, illustrating the removable mandrel spacers;

FIG. 2 is an exploded view of the mandrel of **FIG. 1**, showing the through-holes in the backing plate through which the mandrel portions and mandrel spacers are bolted and dowelled;

FIG. 3 is a perspective view of the mandrel of **FIG. 1**, showing a first configuration of the mandrel, wherein the parting surfaces of the first mandrel portion contact the parting surfaces of the second mandrel portion;

FIG. 4 is a perspective view of the mandrel of **FIG. 1**, showing a second configuration of the mandrel, wherein the mandrel spacers occupy the mandrel gaps defined by the mandrel portions;

FIG. 5 is a perspective view of a product manufactured with the mandrel of **FIG. 1**, namely a nacelle inlet lip skin, wherein the nacelle inlet lip skin is shown installed on a jet engine casing;

FIG. 6 is an enlarged view of a mandrel spacer of **FIG. 1**, showing the inner edge curvature and outer edge curvature of the mandrel spacer;

FIG. 7 is an enlarged view of a mandrel spacer of an alternative embodiment, showing a straight inner edge and a straight outer edge of the mandrel spacer;

FIG. 8 is a top elevation of a single metal sheet after spin forming, showing the lines the formed sheet will be trimmed along;

FIG. 9 is a top elevation of two metal sheets joined by a friction stir welded process after spin forming of the sheets, showing the lines the formed sheet will be trimmed along;

FIG. 10 is a top elevation of two metal sheets joined by a friction stir welded process after spin forming of the sheets, showing the finished product of a mandrel having mandrel portions of different shape and showing the lines the formed sheet will be trimmed along; and

FIG. 11 is a perspective view of the finished material of **FIG. 8** or **FIG. 9** after the trimming and removal of excess material.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The present invention now will be described more fully hereinafter with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which some, but not all embodiments of the invention are shown. Indeed, the invention may be embodied in many different forms and should not be construed as limited to the embodiments set forth herein; rather, these embodiments are provided so that this disclosure will satisfy applicable legal requirements. Like numbers refer to like elements throughout.

A mandrel **10** in accordance with one embodiment of the invention is illustrated in **FIGS. 1-4**. The mandrel **10** of the illustrated embodiment is used in the spin forming of the nacelle inlet skin lip **12**, as illustrated in **FIG. 5**. The nacelle inlet skin lip **12** is mounted to the forward edge of a jet engine casing **14**, such as a nacelle, and directs the air into or around the jet engine **16** during normal operation. The nacelle inlet skin lip **12** is a ring of curved sheet metal that is spin formed on a mandrel, such as the mandrel **10** of **FIG. 1**, and then cut into a two-part ring prior to assembly onto the jet engine casing **14**. The mandrel **10** of the present invention may be used in the spin forming of any spin formed component and is not limited to a nacelle inlet skin lip **12**.

The mandrel **10** of **FIG. 1** includes a backing plate **20**, which includes a generally planar surface **22**. The mandrel **10** also includes a first mandrel portion **24** and a second mandrel portion **26** that are removably attached to the generally planar surface **22** of the backing plate **20**. In further embodiments of the invention, additional mandrel portions may be included and the mandrel may include one or more mandrel portions that are rigidly attached to the backing plate **20**. In an embodiment where one mandrel portion is removably attached and another mandrel portion is rigidly attached, counterbalances may be added to the mandrel **10** so that the mandrel can be balanced for spinning. Such balance weights may also be used in mandrels having multiple mandrel portions that are removably attached.

The backing plate **20** of the illustrated embodiment is nominally circular, and the mandrel portions **24** and **26** are also nominally circular. Other embodiments of the invention may include a backing plate **20** and mandrel portions **24** and **26** of any geometric shape possible for spin forming. Examples of spin forming patterns created from the geometric shapes of the mandrel portions **24** and **26** include, but are not limited to, elliptical, oblong, and non-concentric patterns. The mandrel portions **24** and **26** of the illustrated embodiment are mounted to the backing plate **20** using through-holes **28** in the backing plate, as shown in **FIG. 2**, through which the mandrel portions are dowelled with dowel pins **27** and/or bolted with bolts **29** that are included with the mandrel portions. The location of through-holes **28** in the backing plate **20** allow the mandrel portions **24** and **26** to be mounted to the backing plate in a number of relative positions. The mandrel portions **24** and **26** of further embodiments can be fastened by alternative fasteners or be movably mounted to the backing plate **20** in

alternative fashions, such as slidably mounting the mandrel portions with bolts through slots in the backing plate. To adapt the configuration of the mandrel **10**, the mandrel portions **24** and **26** are moved to different relative positions, which convert the pattern of the spin forming surface upon which the metal sheet will be spin formed upon.

The mandrel portions **24** and **26** of the illustrated embodiment define a spin forming contour surface **30** on a surface of the mandrel portion opposite the backing plate **20**. The contour surface **30** of the illustrated mandrel **10** is a convex arc; however, other embodiments of the mandrel may include any geometric shape possible for spin forming. The mandrel portions **24** and **26** also include a parting surface **32** at each terminating edge of the contour surface **30**, as shown in **FIGS. 1** and **2**. The parting surface **32** of the illustrated mandrel **10** is generally perpendicular to the backing plate **20** and to the contour surface **30**; however, other embodiments of the parting surface may be at any angle relative to the backing plate or contour surface. The parting surfaces **32** of each mandrel portion **24** or **26** are identical to, and are configured to engage, the parting surface of the neighboring mandrel portion when the parting surfaces are contacting one another, as shown in **FIG. 3**. Thus, when the mandrel **10** is assembled such that the mandrel portions **24** and **26** abut one another, as illustrated in **FIG. 3**, the mandrel defines a spin forming contour surface **30** of one size.

When the mandrel portions **24** and **26** are removably attached to the backing plate such that the parting surfaces do not abut one another, such that the mandrel portions are spaced from one another, as seen in **FIG. 1**, to define a mandrel gap **34**, into which at least one mandrel spacer **36** may be inserted. The mandrel spacers **36** are removably attached to the backing plate **20** with dowel pins **27** and/or bolts **29**, as shown in **FIG. 2**, or by similar fastening methods. A mandrel spacer **36**, as illustrated in **FIGS. 6** and **7**, includes a spin forming contour surface **30** that corresponds to the contour surface of the mandrel portions. Thus, one spin forming contour surface **30** of the mandrel spacer **36** may be identical to that of the mandrel portions **24** and **26** or may otherwise provide a desired transition between the contour surfaces of the mandrel portions. The mandrel spacer **36** also includes two mandrel portion engaging surfaces **38** at each terminating edge of the contour surface **30** of the spacer. Each mandrel portion engaging surface **32** of the mandrel spacer **36** is identical to, and is

configured to engage, the parting surface **32** of the neighboring mandrel portion **24** or **26** when the mandrel spacer is inserted into the mandrel gap **34**. More than one mandrel spacer **36** can be inserted into a mandrel gap **34**, and in such a case, the mandrel portion engaging surface **32** engages the engaging surface of the neighboring mandrel spacer or the parting surface **32** of the neighboring mandrel portion **24** or **26**. Thus, when the mandrel **10** is assembled such that the mandrel portions are spaced from one another to define a mandrel gap **34** and the mandrel spacers **36** occupy the mandrel gap, as illustrated in **FIG. 4**, the mandrel defines a spin forming contour surface **30** of a second size.

The mandrel spacers **36** allow the mandrel **10** to convert from a first configuration of **FIG. 3** to a second configuration of **FIG. 4** to define at least two different continuous spin forming patterns. The first configuration of **FIG. 3** defines a continuous spin forming pattern created by the spin forming contour surfaces **30** of the mandrel portions **24** and **26**. To convert the mandrel **10** to the second configuration of **FIG. 4**, the second mandrel portion **26** and/or the first mandrel portion **24** is moved relative to the other mandrel portion and the mandrel spacers **36** are inserted into the mandrel gaps **34**. The second configuration of **FIG. 4** defines a continuous spin forming pattern created by the spin forming contour surfaces **30** of the mandrel portions **24** and **26** and the mandrel spacers **36**. Additional configurations may be created by moving the mandrel portions **24** and/or **26**, by adding additional mandrel portions, by adding additional mandrel spacers **36**, or by combining any of the preceding alternatives.

The mandrel **10** of **FIGS. 1-4** defines a continuous spin forming contour surface that is a nominally circular pattern. The mandrel **10** consists of two semicircular mandrel portions **24** and **26** that define an inner diameter curvature along an inside surface **42** and an outer diameter curvature along an outside surface **44**. Therefore, when the mandrel **10** is in the first configuration illustrated in **FIG. 3**, the mandrel defines a nominally circular pattern.

The mandrel spacer **36**, as shown in **FIG. 6**, and the mandrel spacer **136** of an alternative embodiment, as shown in **FIG. 7**, have an inner edge **46**, or **146**, and an outer edge **48**, or **148**, respectively. The inner edge **46** of the mandrel spacer **36** of **FIG. 6** includes an equivalent inner diameter curvature as the inside surface **42** of the mandrel portions **24** and **26**, and the outer edge **48** of the mandrel spacer includes an

equivalent outer diameter curvature as the outside surface **44** of the mandrel portions. Therefore, a mandrel **10** incorporating the mandrel spacers **36** of **FIG. 6** in the second configuration will define a nominally circular pattern with continuously curving inner and outer edges. The inner edge **146** of the mandrel spacer **136** of **FIG. 7** defines a linear edge perpendicular to the mandrel portion engaging surfaces **138** and an outer edge **148** defines a linear edge perpendicular to the mandrel portion engaging surfaces. Therefore, a mandrel **10** incorporating the mandrel spacers **136** will not define a perfectly circular pattern because of the straight edges of the mandrel spacers. However, the mandrel **10** with the mandrel spacer **136** of **FIG. 7** still defines a nominally circular pattern because the straight portion of the mandrel spacer is small relative to the overall pattern of the mandrel. If the mandrel spacer **136** defines a substantial width, then the overall continuous spin forming pattern of the mandrel **10** will generally be more oblong than circular, in one embodiment of the mandrel. While two embodiments of the mandrel spacers are shown, the mandrel spacers of alternative embodiments could be of any shape and size to occupy a mandrel gap defined by the mandrel portions.

Once the mandrel **10** is assembled in one of the configurations and the mandrel portions **24** and **26** and/or mandrel spacers **36** are securely attached to the backing plate **20**, the mandrel can be used to spin form a metal sheet into a spin formed product. The mandrel **10** of the present invention may also be used to spin form raw materials other than metal sheets. The spin forming process generally involves placing the metal sheet, or other spin formable materials, onto the mandrel, such that the metal sheet is operably connected to the mandrel, and then spinning the two together. While the sheet and mandrel are spinning, a force is applied at a relatively fixed point, such that the sheet material plastically deforms as it rotates past the point such that the sheet material acquires the contours of the contour surface. Upon completion, the spin formed sheet is removed from the mandrel. **FIG. 8** illustrates a single metal sheet **50** after the spin forming process and prior to trimming of the sheet. While some spin formed products may be left as a single finished product, other spin formed products, such as the nacelle inlet lip skin, may be separated into multiple parts after spin forming. Trim line **52** of **FIG. 8** illustrates the plane along which the spin formed single metal sheet **50** will be trimmed.

In some embodiments, it is advantageous to join multiple sheets to form a sheet that will be spin formed. For example, spin forming may require a sheet with unique dimensions that could be expensive, while two or more sheets of conventional dimensions that are less expensive could be welded together to define a sheet for spin forming. **FIG. 9** illustrates a welded metal sheet **54**, comprising a first metal sheet **56** and a second metal sheet **58** joined together by a friction stir welding process, after the spin forming process and prior to trimming of the sheet. Trim lines **60** and **62** of **FIG. 9** illustrate the planes along which the spin formed welded metal sheet **54** will be trimmed. In contrast to **FIG. 8**, the welded metal sheet **54** of **FIG. 9** is trimmed on either side of the weld joint to remove the joint and the portions of the material affected by the welding process. To compensate for the additional material removed from the welded metal sheet **54** of **FIG. 9**, compared to the material removed from the single metal sheet **50** of **FIG. 8**, the welded metal sheet includes additional material size prior to trimming, such that the resulting trimmed products are substantially equivalent.

FIG. 10 illustrates an alternative embodiment of a spin formed welded metal sheet **154**. The welded sheet **154** includes a first metal sheet **156** and a second metal sheet **158** joined along a weld joint **166**. The mandrel upon which the welded sheet **154** was spin formed upon had a first mandrel portion with a different shape than the second mandrel portion. Thus, the resulting contour of the first metal sheet **156** is different than the resulting contour of the second metal sheet **158**. After trimming along trim lines **160** and **162**, the upper and lower portions of the finished product are of dissimilar shapes. **FIGS. 8 - 10** show the spin formed metal sheets **50, 54**, and **154**, respectively, after the excess material that was not spin formed is removed. **FIG. 11** illustrates a spin formed product **64** after the trimming of the single metal sheet **50** of **FIG. 8** or the trimming of the welded metal sheet **54** of **FIG. 9**.

To create the welded metal sheet **54** of **FIG. 9**, two or more individual metal sheets may be joined by friction stir welding or by other suitable processes. The process of friction stir welding is disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 5,460,317 to Thomas et al., the disclosure of which is incorporated herein. Friction stir welding can join two individual sheets of material that include, but are not limited to, aluminum, aluminum alloys, titanium, titanium alloys, steel, and the like. Non-metal materials, such as polymers and the like, can also be welded by friction stir welding. Further, the sheets

to be welded can include members of similar or dissimilar materials, for example, sheets of different metals, including metals that are unweldable or uneconomical to join by conventional fusion welding techniques. Unweldable materials, when joined by conventional fusion welding techniques, produce relatively weak weld joints that tend to crack during weld solidification. Such materials include aluminum and some aluminum alloys, particularly AA series 2000 and 7000 alloys. The use of friction stir welding permits sheets of unweldable materials to be securely joined. Friction stir welding also can be used to securely join weldable sheets to other weldable and unweldable materials. Thus, the materials that form the welded sheet, such as the welded metal sheet **54** of **FIG. 9**, can be chosen from a wider variety of metals and alloys.

The welded metal sheet **54** of **FIG. 9** includes a friction stir welded joint **66.** Typically, the joint **66** of a friction stir welded metal sheet **54** has material properties sufficiently different than the material properties of the portions of the metal sheet not affected by the friction stir welding process. A sheet having areas of different material properties may not be desirable for certain applications; therefore, the welded metal sheet **54** of the illustrated embodiment is trimmed along the friction stir weld joint **66** during the trimming step to remove the portions of the metal sheet affected by the friction stir welding process, such as the heat affected zone proximate the joint, as well as the actual weld joint. Further embodiments of the invention may trim only a fraction of the joint **66** and/or the affected portion of the metal sheet, or may trim the metal sheet **54**, such that none of the joint and/or affected portion is removed, to list two non-limiting examples of trim lines.

The spin forming process is substantially the same for a single metal sheet **50** or for a welded metal sheet **54** joined by a friction stir welding process or other suitable process. The backing plate **20** of the mandrel **10** is attached to a rotating device, one non-limiting example being a lathe, such that the mandrel **10** is able to rotate. The components of the illustrated mandrel **10** are manufactured from a tool steel; however, any material with the material properties and structural strength to withstand repeated spin forming cycles may be used. The metal sheet **50** or **54** is operably connected to the mandrel **10,** such that the mandrel and metal sheet rotate together. The metal sheet illustrated in **FIGS. 8-10** is an aluminum alloy, such as 2219 aluminum, though any material that can be plastically deformed could be used,

such as a polymer. Once the mandrel **10** and the metal sheet **50** or **54** are rotating at a sufficient speed, a tool bit progressively pushes the material of the metal sheet onto the mandrel, such that the resulting metal sheet acquires the contours of the mandrel contour surface **30**. **FIG. 8** illustrates the resulting metal sheet **50** of a single sheet after spin forming, and **FIG. 9** shows the resulting welded metal sheet **54** after spin forming.

A mandrel **10** in the first configuration of **FIG. 3** is used to spin form the metal sheet **50** of **FIG. 8**, while a mandrel in the second configuration of **FIG. 4** is used to spin form the welded metal sheet **54** of **FIG. 9**. Further embodiments of the invention define a mandrel for spin forming a single metal sheet in a first configuration, a second configuration, and any number of other configurations. Likewise, a mandrel can also be used to spin form a welded metal sheet in a first configuration, a second configuration, and any number of other configurations. The welded metal sheet **54** does not always require the use of mandrel spacers **36**, though in the illustrated embodiment, the spacers are used to accommodate the extra sheet material of the welded metal sheet, that is, the extra sheet material that compensates for the width of the heat affected zone that is trimmed from the welded metal sheet.

FIG. 8 represents one example of a metal sheet **50** of 0.180" x 142" x 142" aluminum, and **FIG. 9** represents another example of two metal sheets **56** and **58** each of 0.180" x 72" x 142" aluminum friction stir welded together along the 142" side to create a welded metal sheet **54** of 0.180" x 144" x 142" aluminum, such dimensions being non-limiting examples for illustrative purposes. The preceding dimensions are used because aluminum plate of 0.180" thickness is more easily obtained in 72" widths relative to aluminum plate of 0.180" thickness in 142" x 142" squares. Therefore, the welded metal sheet **54** is two inches wider, which becomes the additional material removed between the trim lines **60** and **62** shown in **FIG. 9**.

The metal sheet **50** illustrated in **FIG. 8** includes a trim line **52**, along which the spin formed sheet will be cut either before or after the removal of the portions of the sheet that were not contoured during the spin forming process. The welded metal sheet **54** illustrated in **FIG. 9** includes two trim lines **60** and **62**, along which the spin formed welded metal sheet will be cut either before or after the removal of the portions of the welded metal sheet that were not contoured during the spin forming

process. The friction stir weld joint **66** of the welded metal sheet **54** is removed when the welded metal sheet is trimmed along upper trim line **60** and the lower trim line **62**.

FIG. 11 illustrates a spin formed product **64** created after the trimming and removal of excess material from the metal sheet **50**. **FIG. 11** also illustrates a spin formed product **64** created after the trimming and removal of excess material from the welded metal sheet **54**. Therefore, the final product of the single metal sheet **50** and the final product of the welded metal sheet **54** are substantially equivalent, such that the spin formed products **64** have substantially equal dimensions and material properties. The trimming of the welded metal sheet **54** of **FIG. 9** along the trim lines **60** and **62** removed the friction stir weld joint **66** and the material of the welded metal sheet affected by the friction stir welding process. The trimming also reduces the dimensions of the welded metal sheet **54**, such that the resulting spin formed product **64** is substantially equivalent in size to the spin formed product created from the single metal sheet **50**. Therefore, a single mandrel **10** can be adapted from a first configuration to a second configuration to allow spin forming of a single metal sheet **50** and a welded metal sheet **54**, respectively, which after trimming result in a substantially equivalent finished product. Further embodiments of the present invention may produce spin formed products **64** of different shape, size, and material properties from either the single or welded metal sheets.

Many modifications and other embodiments of the invention set forth herein will come to mind to one skilled in the art to which the invention pertains having the benefit of the teachings presented in the foregoing descriptions and the associated drawings. Therefore, it is to be understood that the invention is not to be limited to the specific embodiments disclosed and that modifications and other embodiments are intended to be included within the scope of the appended claims. Although specific terms are employed herein, they are used in a generic and descriptive sense only and not for purposes of limitation.